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## Columbus Day

Just four hundred and twenty-six years ago today Columbus sighted the shores of America from his little ship. He saw a wild land peopled by savage tribes. And today this land sends back to the land whence Columbus came two million fighting men in ships. It sends shot and shell and engine and airplane and gold and food and workmen and all things needed to help Europe win her greatest war.

Four hundred years is not a long time in which to change a wild land into a rich and finished nation. How could that simple mariner be given to know that in a few hundred years a new people would forge upon those desolate shores a thunderbolt that should save his own Italy and the nations of France and England from the Hun?

Columbus Day! It marks a marvel of the world. And in our immense pride, let us be meek and humble and think of that bold mariner and that small ship that came first to the cradle of the western race. We are so young. Who can see beyond the curtain that parts us from the future years? Have mercy on this new people, Lord!

Be not deceived. Note again how the bulletins and headlines of the battle mislead. During Friday's "German rout" the allies actually advanced three miles from Bohain to Le Cateau and their progress was opposed savagely by countless machine guns that had to be cleared by tanks. This is a German retreat; not a rout. There is a vast difference. In Wisconsin cities a night or two ago they rung bells and lighted fires to celebrate the victorious end of the war. Some fool had sent the word by telephone to another fool and the foolishness began. There is no more actual condition of military events to warrant such a celebration right now than there was two years ago when the Russians took Lemberg and Rumania entered the war. We have merely turned the tide of defeat and invasion. The war is yet to win. The bad effects of this foolish overconfidence are apparent right now in the dragging of the fourth Liberty loan. The German peace poison is taking effect, just as Germany hoped it would. And the ill effects of the last Wilson note are felt here, as well as in Germany, where they were intended to do harm. A mighty and unbroken German army still stands between the allies and complete victory. It has been beaten back from far advanced lines on allied soil, that is all.

The Warren district, with its twenty-five thousand population thinks its quota of one million, four hundred thousand dollars for the fourth Liberty loan is not small, and it is proud of its patriotism and big generous heart, in already reaching eighty per cent of its quota, which is far ahead of a majority of the rich and populous communities of the union. And the Warren district has a right to be proud, for it has always done mighty well in every war work. But in comparison with some of those little cities in far off Wales, its record shrinks to most moderate proportions. H. M. Jones of Bisbee has just received a Welsh paper that sets forth some marvelous figures regarding the subscriptions of these Welsh cities to the last British loan. Aberystwyth, a town of nine thousand, subscribed over three million dollars worth of bonds in one week, or \$375 for each one of her nine thousand souls. Briton, Ferry, a smaller town, has subscribed five million dollars worth of bonds since the war began. Swansea, another small city, subscribed six million dollars in one week and in the six months' time previous to land including this week had subscribed fifteen million

dollars. Those Welshmen! They are digging down deep for the great war.

With the cunning of the serpent Germany appeals to America in this matter of peace. America is so far away from the bloody and dishonorable scenes of German ruthlessness. No American women were torn from Lille and taken away in slavery. No American children have been crucified. No American cities have been destroyed or bombed. American killed and wounded in this war have been very small in comparison with the hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen and Englishmen who have died for the cause. So to America the Hun comes. And America should be humble and backward and slow to speak of anything but war to the end and of retribution and of unconditional surrender. The more this column reflects upon the last Wilson note, the more it is inclined to wish that it had not been written. Germany is beyond the pale. She still burns and pillages and destroys those fair cities of France and Belgium as she has always done. Her heart is black and bloody still. To treat with her in any way is craven folly. Any peace, even complete surrender, short of the total defeat of the German army and the invasion of Germany, will be a mistake that will some day have to be paid for. Mark it well!

Any armistice or peace agreement proposed before every German soldier has been withdrawn from Alsace-Lorraine and the restoration of these provinces to France agreed to by the German government and people will be bitterly opposed by this column to the end. Anything short of the return of the lost provinces to France will be not only defeat to the allied nations, but a disgrace. France has suffered and bled grievously and she has fought gloriously. It would be base desertion of a grand friend to allow the Hun one foot of French ground if we have to fight on for two years longer.

Boy, page ramshackle Russia for Messrs. Lenine and Trotsky. No word has been heard direct from these two worthies for quite some time. Their views upon the Bulgarian surrender and the victories in the west and the kaiser's call of "Kamerad" should make good reading right now. An accounting for the Bolshevik betrayal of the allied cause is drawing very near. But there is this to be said always for Lenine and Trotsky, considering the brief time they have been on the job, they have done more to bring about the complete ruin of Russia than any pair of knaves in all the history of all the crimes in the world could have done. AND, they are still on the job.

Some people may have thought that the claim that the Americans stopped the Prussians at Chateau Thierry on their way to Paris was mostly American brag. But the cold facts and figures now coming in on that Chateau Thierry affair bear out the claim in its entirety. In one sector of that fight eight thousand American marines held the line. Well, when the battle was over six thousand of these marines were either killed or wounded. Naturally, in the face of courage and resolution and sacrifice like this the Prussian was stopped dead and finally driven back.

This column asked a mine manager, a business man, a clerk and a carpenter yesterday for their views on the German effort to secure peace at this time and they were all agreed as one man, speaking in voice, that the allies should not treat with the kaiser or any of his house or military staff for peace at all, and that the only terms to Germany should be unconditional surrender. And to these views this column says, "Amen!"

Let the primer class stand up, please. Now then, D is for Douai, set on fire by the Huns when threatened with capture. Douai is a beautiful and famous French city. D is also for Dusseldorf, a famous city of Germany. A "D" for a "D." Why not an alphabetical retribution? The Huns looted and partially destroyed Cambrai. A "C" for a "C." C also stands for Cologne!

Reverting again to that opinion in the matter of Colter's eligibility, handed down by the Hon. Wiley Jones. Colter might well say to Jones, even as Job said to his comforter, Bildad, the Shuanite: "Ye are the people and all wisdom will die with you."

American public sentiment to Foch: "Lay on, Macduff, and damned be he, who first cries, 'hold, enough!'"

## Thanks to England

(Kansas City Star.)

Most Americans have had an idea that the United States had reached a point in naval construction where if it could not furnish most of the transports to carry its soldiers overseas, at least it could provide the destroyers to convoy the transports. Official figures disclose how erroneous this opinion is.

Last month America furnished the ships—including the German liners—for about 40 per cent of the troops transported, while of the conveying so far done, 70 per cent is credited to British vessels.

It is worth while to bear these figures in mind for two reasons. In the first place, they will help us understand the magnitude of Britain's help to us in getting our men to France, and in the second place, they will emphasize the need of maritime preparedness. We have now been at war for a year and a half. In that time we have been feverishly building merchant vessels and destroyers, with all our enormous energy. And yet the bulk of the work at sea still falls on our great ally.

A nation simply cannot prepare for war after war comes, unless it has powerful friends able to do the fighting for it for considerably more than a year.

## A Plea For Tom Maddock

Editor Review:

I wish to make this as a public appeal to the patriotism of Arizona, in behalf of the fathers and mothers of our boys "over there," an appeal to the patriotic voter of the state to support for congress, L. Thomas Maddock, who is "over there" and is now fighting that the world may be free. Lieutenant Maddock as a boy worked as a bell hop at a hotel at Williams, supported a widowed mother, studied engineering, and was later made state engineer, became a contractor, was married and has a wife and little children provided for until his return from the war. A record of this kind has no comparison. The question to us is, Will Arizona become the shame of the world by electing a man who has proven himself in congress against our boys, by his votes against all war measures? Will they defeat a man who headed the call of our president and went to war?

(Signed) C. N. THOMAS,  
Bisbee, Ariz.

## GERMANS FLEE EASTWARD ON WINGS OF NECESSITY

(Continued from Page One)

The Americans are still progressing satisfactorily.

The retreat of the enemy along the 25 miles of the western line from [Douai] to the southeast of the St. Quentin, still is too fast, except on isolated sectors, for the foot troops of the British, American and French, to keep in contact with him. The cavalry and tanks on the plains and through the wooded sectors, however, have taken a terrible toll from the rear guards, while, still further back, allied armies are cutting to pieces the columns of the bewildered foe, as they try to make their way to their next defense line. Virtually no infantry action is being encountered. The machine gun seemingly is being chiefly depended upon by the Germans to hold back the foe as their main forces retire.

**SEEKING FOR PEACE**  
LONDON, Oct. 11.—Austria Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany that they will accept President Wilson's peace terms, according to a dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam.

**TURKEY APPROACHES U. S.**  
LONDON, Oct. 11.—Reuter's Limited, says it learns that Turkey has approached the United States with a view to peace.

**TURK PROPOSES PEACE**  
LONDON, Oct. 11.—Turkey has made a definite peace proposal to President Wilson, according to reports in circulation here.

**REVOLT IN TURKEY**  
GENEVA, Oct. 11 (Havas).—A grave movement of unrest is reported at Constantinople of such magnitude that certain quarters call it the beginning of a revolution directed against the Young Turks.

The movement had its inception after General Allenby's victories in Palestine and Bulgaria's surrender during the last few days has rapidly increased in scope. It is reported that the Turkish embassy at Berlin has forbidden the Turkish legation at Bern to make any statement regarding the matter.

**BRITISH OFFICIAL.**  
(By Review Leased Wire).  
LONDON, Oct. 11.—British troops pressing into the southeast of Douai toward Denain have captured the village of Iwuy, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. The capture of Fresies, to the northeast of Iwuy, also is announced.

The Germans are hastily withdrawing from their strong positions north of the Senese river in the face of the deep advance of the British south of that river.

The statement says:

"Between Bohain and Solesmes the enemy is offering strong resistance in the line of the Selle river. Hostile

## TWO OFFICERS ELEVEN OF CREW PERISH IN JAM

(By Review Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—In a collision between the United States destroyer Shaw and a British vessel, October 9, two officers and 11 enlisted men of the destroyer were lost, severely injured. The collision occurred in British waters.

The destroyer was able to make port under her own steam, the navy department said tonight in announcing the collision, which, according to reports, was caused by the jamming of the destroyer's steering gear.

Lieutenants George F. Parrott, Jr., of Kingston, N. C., and John D. Edwards, of Buckroe Beach, Va., were the officers lost.

Enlisted men lost were: Eugene, Harry Clark, Waterloo, Ia.; Christ Millo, Greece; Edward Bray, Detroit, Mich.; Lloyd C. Hanson, Oregon City, Ore.; Claude A. Heard, Hydriek, Ark.; Harry H. Potts, Crestwood, Ky.; John W. Montgomery, Natick, Mass.; Patrick V. Cole, Cincinnati, O.; Rufus E. Leach, Chester, Pa.; Melvin S. Stewart, Walla, Walla, Wash.; George L. Carothers, Los Angeles, Cal.

attacks against the positions held by us east of the Selle in the neighborhood of Le Cateau were repulsed. We took the village of Blastre.

"In the angle between the Selle river and the Scheldt canal we captured Iwuy this morning and made progress on the rising ground east of the village. Strong counter attacks in this area with the assistance of tanks were repulsed. West of the Canal De L'Escaut we captured Fresies.

"Following upon our deep advance south of the Senese we enemy is hastening his withdrawal from the strongly fortified position held by him north of that river.

"We have driven the enemy rear guards from the northern portion of the Drocourt-Quantin line between the Scarpe and Querry-La Motte and captured the villages of Sully-En-Ostrevent, Vitry-En-Artois, Izel-les-Equarchin, Drocourt and Fouquereux."

### FRENCH OFFICIAL

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 10.—The text of today's French official statement follows:

"East of St. Quentin our troops, now in close contact, have continued to pursue the enemy whose rear guard is offering serious resistance. We have advanced six kilometers at certain points. Our lines now run from the east of Sehoncourt to the suburbs of Bernoville, east of Montigny-En-Arrounais and thence to Bernot. We have occupied numerous villages including Fieulaine, Neuville, Regny, Chailion-Sur-Oise and Thennes.

"South of the Oise we have captured Hervaix and have made prisoners.

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne, pressure exerted by our troops and by certain Italian units operating in conjunction with us in the vicinity of the Chemin Des Dames, compelled the Germans to withdraw beyond the Oise canal. In the course of the day notwithstanding the violent machine gun fire of the enemy we took possession of Beaulieu-Et-Chivy, Verneuil-Courtonne and Bourg-Et-Comin.

"At the same time French units crossing the river Aisne to the east of Oeuilly drove back the enemy to the north and occupied Parquian and Beaurieux.

"Further to the east we delivered a spirited attack to the north of Berry-Au-Bac, gaining ground and taking prisoners.

"In the Champagne the enemy, worn out by heavy fighting which has been going on without interruption since September 26 on the front of the fourth army, began to retreat this morning in the direction of the Aisne. Our infantry, following on the heels of the enemy rear guards attempting to check our advance, passed through the village of Liry, Monthois and Chalerrange and reached the outskirts of Mont Saint Martin and St. Morel.

"Farther to the right we crossed the river Aisne opposite Termes, which town we captured. We occupied the railroad station of Grand Pre where we took numerous prisoners.

"Aviation, Oct. 9: A very large number of aerial reconnaissances were made well over the enemy lines with success. Important assemblages of the enemy were reported in the region of Etraye, Manvillers and Mourey.

"French bombing machines operating in mass formations threw down with most satisfactory results, 32,000 kilograms of bombs and fired several thousand cartridges against enemy troops and convoys. In the course of these operations twenty-one enemy airplanes were destroyed or put out of commission. In the course of the night a very heavy fog made it impossible for us to project more than 5,000 kilograms of projectiles on the railroad stations at Longuyon, Dommarie Barancourt and Audun-Leromain.

"Belgian communication, Oct. 10: A surprise attack undertaken by the enemy on the night of October 9-10, upon our posts in the region of Moorslede had no result. The Germans left some prisoners in our hands. There was some activity on the part of the artillery along the entire front on the day of October 9.

"Balkans, Oct. 9: Franco-Serbian forces following up successfully their progress in the north and to the east of Loskovatz reached Lakochitza and Srodie."

Three villages have been captured along the Chemin Des Dames and the advance has reached the neighborhood of Ailette. In the Oise valley, near La Fere, the enemy is burning a number of villages.

The enemy has been compelled to abandon all the positions on a front

of thirty-seven miles north of the Suippe and Arnes river.

French troops have captured several more villages in the Champagne sector and are within two miles of Vouziers. Italian troops are co-operating with the French in the brilliant advance along the Chemin Des Dames.

French cavalry is pressing close upon the heels of the German rear guard and the French infantry advanced at some points ten kilometers during the day, taking prisoners and material.

The Suippe has been crossed at several places and the Retourne river has been reached between Hodilcourt and Saul St. Remy.

The advance of the French in eastern Champagne has been very rapid. Sully and Machault have been almost reached. Thus the whole series of powerful enemy barriers has fallen at a blow.

### FRENCH ADVANCE RAPIDLY

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 11. (By the Associated Press, 1:30 p. m.)—The rapid advance of General Debeney's forces in close pursuit of the retreating enemy has brought them to the Oise in the re-meeting with strong resistance from infantry and machine guns.

General Mangin's troops, after encountering lively opposition have reached the Chemin Des Dames in the region of Courtenay and have crossed the Ailette at Grand Point. Chivy has also been taken.

General Gouraud was closely pursuing the enemy in retreat this morning over nearly the entire front of his army west of the Aisne toward the line of the Suippe. He occupied Briere, east of the Vouziers railroad line and north of Grand Pre gap took Corbon, Mont St. Martin and Semide on the Vouziers-Chatelet railroad line.

The German troops still resisting on the line of the Suippe are in another dangerous pocket.

### GERMAN OFFICIAL

(By Review Leased Wire).  
BERLIN, via LONDON, Oct. 11.—Today's German official communication follows:

"Southwest of Douai the enemy advanced to the attack against the Tonnegne sector south of the Scarpe. The Canadian regiments which endeavored to advance beyond Sully were thrown back with heavy losses.

"On the battlefield east of Cambrai and St. Quentin, strong attacks of the enemy against our new positions and outposts in the forefield broke down.

"The enemy has occupied approximately the line of Naves, St. Vaast, the heights west of Solesmes and Le Cateau, west of the line of St. Souplet, Vaux-Audigny and Aisonville and to the west bank of the Oise between Origny and La Fere.

"Partial enemy attacks near Berry-Au-Bac, on the Aisne, on the Suippe and on the Arnes were repulsed.

"Between St. Etienne and the Aisne we withdrew our troops according to plan, undisturbed by the enemy, to positions in the rear on both sides of the Grand-Pre and on the north bank of the Aisne.

"On the west bank of the Meuse the enemy again launched strong attacks in vain on both sides of the Charpeny-Romagne road.

"On the east bank of the Meuse the Americans attacked with strong force throughout the day between Sivry and Haumont wood.

"During September 773 enemy airplanes and 96 balloons were destroyed on the west front. In spite of enemy superiority in numbers we lost only 170 airplanes and 103 balloons.

### ITALIAN OFFICIAL

ROME, Oct. 11.—"On the Asiago plateau this morning Italian and Franco-British troops carried out seven vigorous surprise attacks," says the Italian official statement today, "penetrating deeply the enemy's trenches at Canova, at Aven, on Sisselmo, to the right of the Frenzela valley, at Sasso Rosso and at the end of the Brenta valley.

"The enemy, having mastered his surprise, opened a violent support but did not hinder complete development of the full success of the section which inflicted heavy losses on him. More than 400 prisoners have been counted.

"The hostile batteries have been more active along the Piave from Montello to the sea."

### HUNS ABANDON POSITIONS

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Germans have been compelled to abandon their positions north of the Suippe and the Arnes on a short front of sixty kilometers, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight.

To the north the advance at some points has reached a depth of ten kilometers.

The Franco-Italian troops are continuing their progress on the Chemin Des Dames.

### HUNGARIAN PREMIER RESIGNS

BUDAPEST, via Basel, Oct. 11.—Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian prime minister, announced his resignation after an audience with King Charles.

Vienna newspapers received here say that a ministerial crisis in Hungary is imminent and that a coalition cabinet is probable.

### VICTORY GROWS DAILY

(By Review Leased Wire)

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The victory in the Cambrai region increases daily in magnitude, producing indirect results over the whole front. The wedge driven into the German lines to a depth of 30 kilometers in five days menaces the Douai-Laon massif. The Germans are in general retreat from north of Cambrai to Verdun.

### LANSING'S NOTE RECEIVED

(By Review Leased Wire)

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 11.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says the official text of Secretary of State Lansing's note in reply to the peace proposal of the imperial chancellor, arrived in Berlin Friday.

## INFLUENZA NOW IN EVERY PART OF THE NATION

(By Review Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The epidemic of Spanish influenza which has reached virtually every section of the country continued today with no signs of abatement. Detailed reports as to its spread among the civilian population were not available at the public health service bureau tonight but officials said nothing had been received to indicate that the malady had reached its peak.

New cases of influenza in army camps showed a slight decline in the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, but pneumonia cases increased over yesterday. Influenza cases reported to the surgeon general of the army numbered 12,024, pneumonia cases, and deaths 892. Yesterday reports showed 12,321 new cases of influenza, 2797 new cases of pneumonia and 889 deaths.

The total number of influenza cases at camps since the beginning of the epidemic has reached 25,000, pneumonia cases 27,997, and deaths 8335.

Pneumonia showed the greatest increase today at Camp Dodge with 329 new cases, Camp Taylor 266, Camp Funston 192, and Camp Custer, Mich., 106.

Seventy-three deaths from pneumonia resulting from influenza, the largest number in a twenty-four hour period since the disease appeared, occurred in Washington between noon yesterday and today. New cases were somewhat less than yesterday, totaling 1472.

### \$500 PER SNEEZE

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Dr. Herman M. Biggs, state commissioner of health, was directed by the public health council of the state department at a meeting here today to take charge of the Spanish influenza situation in the state.

The council adopted a rule making it a misdemeanor for any person to cough or sneeze in a public place anywhere in the state without covering the mouth or nose. Punishment will be \$500 fine or one year in prison or both.

## ARIZONA DEPUTIES BRING SUSPECTED SLAYER OF YOUTHS

GILA COUNTY OFFICERS START OVERLAND FROM SOCORRO WITH M. B. KING, WANTED FOR MURDER OF TWO DEMING BOYS SEPTEMBER 24

SOCORRO, N. M., Oct. 11.—Deputy U. S. Marshal Haynes and Deputy Sheriff Armour of Gila county, Ariz., left here this afternoon, overland, for Globe with M. B. King, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having murdered Arthur Beam and Paul McCurray, Deming boys, in Gila county, on the night of September 24. The arrest was made by Sheriff R. L. Newman of Navajo county, Arizona, after a hunt of six days.

King refused to discuss the crime. In his possession were found bedding, bloody blankets, leggings, two automatic pistols, a shot gun, a rifle and other articles which are alleged to have been the property of the slain boys. They also found on him a picture of McCurray, one of the murdered boys and a picture of an elderly woman and little girl, presumably McCurray's mother and sister.

### WILLARD IS DEAD.

(By Review Leased Wire).  
CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 11.—A. M. Willard, painter of the famous picture, "The Spirit of '76," died at his home here today, aged 81 years. Death was due to heart failure.

Willard's painting was finished in 1876 and was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial after it was bought by Gen. J. H. Devereaux of Cleveland, who presented it to the town of Marblehead, Mass., where it now hangs in Abbott hall. Harry K. Devereux, president of the Grand Circuit, posed for the picture of the boy in the painting.

Willard was a civil war veteran.

### MEXICO CITY OVER

(By Review Leased Wire).  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Mexico City, with a quota of \$1,000,000 for the fourth Liberty loan, has reached that figure and is going over the top, according to a telegram today from the Mexican capital to loan headquarters here.

The bonds are being purchased by Americans there and the quota was reached after an intensive campaign, conducted by the American chamber of commerce of Mexico City.

Safford: Mrs. Ellen M. Dial has been reappointed postmaster for Safford by President Wilson for the term of four years. The appointment was dated Sept. 9, 1918.

The district draft board of Phoenix is holding a series of meetings chiefly to consider industrial and agricultural claims coming up from the several local boards of the district. There were between 40 and 50 deferred classifications sent to the district board. The district board will hold daily meetings until all the deferred classifications have been passed upon.